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Mr. Porter's Diſcourſe

BEFORE THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

A

DISCOURSE

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

HUMANE SOCIETY

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,

7576.70

AT THEIR

1802

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING,

JUNE 8, 1802.

By ELIPHALET PORTER,
PASTOR OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN ROXBURY.

BOSTON;
Printed by HOSEA SPRAGUE, No. 44, Marlboro' Street.
1802.

At a Semi-annual Meeting of the HUMANE SOCIETY,

June 8th, 1802,

VOTED that the Honorable Robert Treat Paine and Oliver Wendel, Eſq's. Rev. Doct. Morſe, Edward Gray, Eſq. and the Rev. Mr. Emerſon, be a Committee to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Eliphalet Porter, and to return him the thanks of this Society for his elegant and ingenious diſcourſe delivered before the Humane Society this day, and to requeſt of him a Copy for the Preſs.

An Extract from the Minutes of ſaid Society,

JOHN AVERY Rec'g. Sec'y.

B.H.
430.303
apr. 20, 1889

TO

THE PRESIDENT,

THE OTHER OFFICERS,

AND THE MEMBERS OF THE

HUMANE SOCIETY

OF MASSACHUSETTS,

THE FOLLOWING DISCOURSE IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY

THE AUTHOR.

A

DISCOURSE.

TO PRESERVE HUMAN LIFE, AND ALLEVIATE ITS MISERIES—Such is the deſign of this inſtitution; a deſign truly benevolent in its origin, and uſeful in its effects. So perfectly does it coincide with the ſpirit and commands of that religion whoſe bleſſed author came not to deſtroy men's lives, but to ſave them; not to render more wretched, but to improve, the condition of man, that I do not heſitate to announce the occaſion on which we are aſſembled, as my text; and the excellent nature of your aſſociation, in connection with the appointment, with which you have been pleaſed to honor me, as the authority by which I am emboldened to addreſs you.

I hope, however, to be indulged in expreſſing my regret, that the duty, to which you have invited me, was not aſſigned to ſome other perſon; to one who would have felt equally reluctant to refuſe your requeſt, and been better qualified to promote your benevolent views; to one whoſe talents and celebrity would have attracted, if not a crouded aſſembly, yet a ſufficient number to fill, in a becoming manner, theſe vacant ſeats; to one, too, whoſe extenſive ſcience, or

whoſe profeſſional ſtudies and experience, would have enabled him to diſcuſs, with advantage, ſome medical, or phyſiological ſubject connected with the principal object of your inſtitution.

Were your annual diſcourſes directed more generally, if not univerſally, as was originally intended, to the diſcuſſion of ſuch ſubjects, advantages would probably reſult from the regulation. It would excite attention to theſe topics, encourage enquiry and experiment, and perhaps, lead to uſeful diſcoveries. It would contribute to a pleaſing and profitable variety in public addreſſes, which our ſocieties formed for humane and benevolent purpoſes, ſo frequently demand, by bringing into exerciſe that diverſity of gifts beſtowed on different profeſſions, for the benefit of all. That there has been ſo frequent a departure from your original deſign is more to be regretted, in conſideration of the many reſpectable characters, belonging to the medical faculty in this metropolis, and other parts of the commonwealth, whoſe profeſſional ſkill and accompliſhments, whoſe learning and eloquence might be employed, on this occaſion, with ſo much advantage to the cauſe of humanity, as well as honour to themſelves.

Moral and religious conſiderations to excite us to duty ſeem to be leſs wanting, in regard to the main object of your inſtitution, than phyſical knowledge to direct our exertions, and increaſe the proſpect of ſucceſs. The former, however, may not be unuſeful, and will alone be expected, on the preſent occaſion.

The benevolent aſſociations and public charities,

which, it has been obſerved, do not appear to have had an exiſtence before the commencement of the chriſtian æra, but which, ſince that period, and eſpecially in modern times, have been ſo greatly multiplied, furniſh a very intereſting and important ſubject of contemplation. Their relation to chriſtianity is worthy of particular attention. This relation gives a ſanction to theſe inſtitutions; and at the ſame time, by a reciprocal influence, reflects credit and luſtre on the chriſtian religion. The inſtitutions we are conſidering, bear an honourable teſtimony to the truth, efficacy, and divine nature of that religion, under whoſe benign influence and culture, they have ſprung up, in almoſt every chriſtian ſoil, and borne their precious fruits.

Amidſt the ſcenes of deſolation and cruelty, which have been produced by the luſts and paſſions of men, and preſented to our aking view, the eye reſts on theſe benevolent inſtitutions, with peculiar complacence and delight. They evince, that there is humanity, that there is faith on the earth; humanity beyond what heatheniſh antiquity could boaſt; and faith, which, if it has not univerſally purified the hearts of men, and overcome the world, is evidently working by love.

In conſidering the relation, which charitable ſocieties and foundations have to chriſtianity, it would not, perhaps, be aſſerting more than could be ſatisfactorily illuſtrated and proved, to ſay, that the chriſtian church is the PARENT INSTITUTION. Her primitive example, as well as doctrine, was charity. From the beginning, collections were made in her aſſemblies, for the

relief of the neceſſitous; and perſons appointed for the purpoſe of overſeeing and conducting the charitable miniſtrations. Theſe practices were maintained in the ſucceeding ages of chriſtianity, and ſtill exiſt in our churches.

The great author of our faith was, above all others, a teacher of benevolence, and a pattern of good works. The duty of mankind to love one another was taught and enforced by him, in language ſo explicit, in a ſenſe ſo enlarged and comprehenſive, in a degree ſo pure and ſublime; by conſiderations ſo tender and affecting, by the promiſe of ſuch great and glorious rewards, and, in a word, in a manner ſo ſuperior to that of any other inſtructor, or ſyſtem of religion and morals, that had before appeared in the world, that it was entitled to the character of a NEW commandment: and obedience to it became the diſtinctive badge of the chriſtian fraternity. To bear one another's burdens is to fulfil the law of CHRIST.

Not only is the general aim of leſſening the miſeries, and increaſing the happineſs of mankind in perfect uniſon with the ſpirit and commands of chriſtianity, but the particular objects, to which charitable and humane aſſociations have directed their attention, ſeem to be ſuggeſted and countenanced by ſome expreſs paſſage in the ſayings, or life, of that teacher, who ſpake as never man ſpake, and whoſe character it eminently was, "that he went about doing good."

Are ſocieties inſtituted for the purpoſe of promoting religious knowledge, and extending the light of chriſ-

tianity to thoſe who ſit in darkneſs, and in the region of the ſhadow of death? The ſon of God appeared on earth, that he might be the light of of the world; and gave it in command to his diſciples, to publiſh the goſpel to every nation and kindred, and people and tongue.

Is legal proviſion almoſt every where made for the ſupport of the poor and helpleſs? and are there many voluntary aſſociations formed, and funds eſtabliſhed by private individuals for the ſame purpoſe? You need not be informed who has pre-eminently encouraged theſe works of benevolence and mercy. You know who it was that had compaſſion on the hungry multitude, and would not ſuffer them to depart till they were filled, leſt they ſhould faint by the way. You know by whom it was declared, that to feed the hungry, to give the thirſty drink, and to cloathe the naked, are deeds of charity, which, if done unto the leaſt of his brethren, will be conſidered as done unto himſelf.

Have hoſpitals, infirmaries, and diſpenſaries been founded for the reception, or relief, of the maimed, the ſick and infirm? They might be expected in countries that profeſs the religion of Jesus Christ, whoſe benevolence and power were ſo illuſtriouſly diſplayed in giving ſight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, ſpeech to the dumb, and in healing all manner of diſeaſes. Inſtitutions, likewiſe, which have for their object ſuch as are lunatic and diſordered in mind, cannot be diſpleaſing to him, who ſo often compaſſionated this unhappy deſcription of men. They muſt be highly approved by him in whom the maniacs, ruſhing frantic from

the midſt of the tombs, found a friend and benefactor, who reſtored them to the light and comforts of reaſon, and to a capacity for thoſe of virtue and religion.

Eſtabliſhments deſigned to facilitate the recovery of thoſe, who, by the arts of ſeduction, and ſolicitations of vice, have been deprived of their innocence, reputation and peace, diſplay a charity congenial with his, who came, not to call the righteous, but ſinners, to repentance.

Well regulated aſylums, or inſtitutions for the protection, ſupport and virtuous education of orphan children, and ſuch as are thrown friendleſs on the world, would command our approbation, although they had not received a ſanction from the more than parental tenderneſs, manifeſted for little children by the ſaviour of the world. Without inquiring whether they were the fruits of virtuous love, or criminal indulgence, he knew *their* innocence, and their value. He took them in his arms, and bleſſed them; and ſaid, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of ſuch is the kingdom of heaven."

They who are aſſociated for the purpoſe of employing their combined efforts to prevent the deſtruction or alleviate the diſtreſs, occaſioned by waſting fires, or other deſolating judgments, are undoubtedly acting in the ſpirit of that benevolence and compaſſion, which once wept over the city of Jeruſalem, at the affecting proſpect of the conflagration and ruin to which it was deſtined; ſaying, "Oh that thou hadſt known, in this

thy day, the things that belong to thy peace; but now they are hidden from thine eyes."

In fine, are there humane ſocieties whoſe object is to reſtore, in every poſſible caſe, the ſuſpended animation of human beings, and reſcue them from an untimely grave? Is ſuch the aim of your aſſociation? Purſue the godlike deſign. You are treading in the ſteps of him, who, ſympathyſing with the afflicted family at Bethany, where death had ſeemingly gained a laſting triumph over Lazarus, directed his way thither, with this reſolution in his heart, and on his tongue, "I go that I may awake him out of ſleep."

Such is the obvious affinity between charitable inſtitutions and deſigns, and our holy religion. Such the countenance they receive from the precepts and example of its glorious founder. But among the various inſtitutions to which we have referred, or which have had exiſtence, there is none, perhaps, more unexceptionable and godlike, than thoſe which have for their object the reſuſcitation of the apparently dead; the reſtoring to their families, to their friends, to the community, and to a capacity for the enjoyments and duties of life, thoſe who, without ſome friendly aſſiſtance, muſt have ſlept the ſleep of death. Objections, which may be thought to have ſome weight, as they apply to other charities, have no exiſtence in relation to this.

Its object cannot be deemed unintereſting, or of little importance. It aims to prevent what all dread, and to preſerve what all love. Light is ſweet, and a pleaſant thing it is for the eyes to behold the ſun. Life, indeed,

has its troubles, but it has its enjoyments too; and the laſt are more than the firſt. The dread of diſſolution, ſo common to mankind, is not a principle arbitrarily implanted in the human breaſt by ſome ſuperior malignant power, who would condemn us to an uſeleſs and wretched ſtate of exiſtence, and has taken this method to prevent our untimely eſcape. Our attachment to life is the effect of the divine wiſdom and goodneſs. It is generated in our minds by the frequent recurrence of agreeable proſpects, and actual enjoyments in life. This is not a world where we are hedged about with nothing but briars and thorns. Our path is ſtrown with many lovely flowers, and pleaſant fruits, which, gathered with care, and uſed with diſcretion, will give embelliſhment and delight to the ſcene.

All our ſenſes, though often the ſources of pain, are ſtill more frequently the inlets of pleaſure. Much enjoyment is alſo derived from ſociety and converſation with our fellow men, and eſpecially from daily familiar intercourſe with intimate friends and connexions.

The capacity of the moſt to render themſelves uſeful to ſociety, or at leaſt to be comforts and bleſſings to their kindred and friends, is another conſideration which heightens the value of human life, and the benevolence of every effort for its preſervation. But that which gives to the preſent life its greateſt importance, and renders a prevention of its ſudden and premature cloſe moſt deſirable, is its relation to a future ſtate of exiſtence. Invaluable is the opportunity, which this life affords, of acquiring, by a proper courſe of diſci-

pline and conduct, those dispositions and habits of piety and virtue, which are the necessary preparatives for the heavenly world.

As the object of humane societies cannot be thought unimportant, so neither is it subject to the reproach of being partial. Their charity has a like respect to persons of all religious sects, and of all political parties. It excludes none of either sex, or of any age, rank, profession, employment, language, or condition, who may need the resuscitating process; or whose signal exertions in the cause of humanity may entitle them to a reward. In imitation of the mercy of that Being, who causes the sun to rise on the evil and on the good, it would restore all, without distinction of characters, who are sunk in the shades of apparent death, to the chearing light of heaven. Gladly would it prolong to the worthless the space for repentance; and to the virtuous the power of doing good.

Jealousy itself cannot suspect institutions like this of being friendly to vice. In particular, whatever the selfish, who are so fruitful in pleas for withholding their bounty and aid, may surmise of some other benevolent associations, there can be no pretence, that societies for restoring suspended animation have a tendency to promote sloth and inaction. Cautious avarice may, for once, lay aside his eternal dread of giving encouragement to the idle, and come and present his offering on this altar of charity, without fear.

The charge of vanity, and a desire of being seen of men, or of having some selfish design, to which persons

connected with charitable ſocieties and undertakings, have always been ſubject from the cenſorious, will give but little uneaſineſs to thoſe who are conſcious of the rectitude of their views. But what may appear vanity to the uncandid and ſuperficial obſerver, is often viewed in a different light by others. The wiſe know how to diſtinguiſh between a mean oſtentation and uſeful publicity; between a parade, which can anſwer no other purpoſe than gratifying the vain glory of individuals, and that attraction of public notice, which may be eſſential to the ſucceſs of benevolent inſtitutions.

The anniverſaries, the proceſſions, the public appearances and diſcourſes of ſocieties, inſtituted for benevolent and uſeful purpoſes, are not ſo vain and trifling as ſome may be ready to imagine. They are public acknowledgements and memorials of our obligations to be uſeful to our fellow men. They are regular invitations and excitements to the duties of humanity.

In concerning themſelves with the motives, by which perſons are prompted to benevolent and uſeful actions, ſome, perhaps, may need the caution, to take heed, leſt, in their attempts to gather up the tares, they root up the wheat alſo with them. Thoſe motives, indeed, for which ſome feel, or affect, ſuch a diſapprobation, though not of the nobleſt kind, are in a degree uſeful and laudable. They produce beneficial effects in ſociety; and are the ſteps, or means, by which we may be aided in our aſcent to the heights of benevolence and virtue.

Inſtead of ſoliciting the beſtowment of pecuniary aſſiſtance, on this occaſion, it is the more pleaſing duty of the ſpeaker to notice the paſt bounty of the members of this ſociety, and of other perſons, which has induced the ſuſpenſion of the annual public collection: and to acknowledge the great readineſs and liberality with which the inhabitants of this metropolis have ever contributed to benevolent and uſeful purpoſes, and for which they have been ſo long and ſo juſtly diſtinguiſhed.

An increaſe of knowledge on various ſubjects that relate to the principal object of your inſtitution, is of greater importance than an increaſe of funds. We want the motives and inclination to ſave our fellowmen from untimely death leſs, than the knowledge and power to effect it. The important reſearches, experiments, and diſcoveries, which have been already made, do honour to the ingenuity and benevolence of their authors. They have been the means of preſerving the lives of thouſands, who otherwiſe would have been prematurely conſigned to the grave. This ſhould encourage the continuance of inquiry and reſearch, lead to the repetition and multiplication of experiments, and animate the hope of new diſcoveries.

But notwithſtanding all the diſcoveries that have been made, or that can be expected, death will triumph. The ravages he has been permitted to make on your ſociety, ſince the laſt anniverſary, are too remarkable and affecting not to excite our notice, and renew our

grief, on this occaſion. Had your ſkill and power to ſave been proportionate to the benevolence of your inſtitution, or *their* worth, a PHILLIPS, a LOWELL, a MINOT had not died. While here, they "ſeemed to be pillars," imparting ſtrength, order and beauty to the ſtate, and the various inſtitutions with which they were connected. But it hath pleaſed the Almighty Ruler, that they ſhould be removed from earth, and, as we truſt, "made pillars in that temple from which they ſhall go no more out." May we be excited to imitate the virtues of the departed, and, in reſpect to us, they will not have died in vain.

Let the preſent occaſion admoniſh us of our obligations to be faithful and perſevering, in our endeavours to promote the valuable objects of the benevolent aſſociations, of which we may be members, or which we may have it in our power to ſerve. Such inſtitutions are worthy of times enlightened and improved by the Chriſtian diſpenſation. They reflect honour on thoſe, by whom they are founded, and from whom they receive ſupport. They are proud monuments of the wiſdom, benevolence, and improvement of mankind, before which the huge pyramids of antiquity are reduced to a diminutive ſize, and coloſſal ſtatues are proſtrated on the ground.

APPENDIX.

THE following Letter, from a Gentleman who wiſhes his name may be concealed, was laid before the Truſtees at their Meeting July 6, 1801.

AUGUSTA, JUNE 10, 1801.

SIR,

I AM much ſurpriſed, to find that no account of a late remarkable and magnanimous preſervation of life, had been tranſmitted to your Society.

About the middle of April laſt, Mr. Joſeph North Jun. (ſon of the Hon. Joſeph North Eſq. of Auguſta) and Mr. Amos Bond, went in a ſmall boat to ſecure a quantity of timber, which had lodged againſt the centre pier of Kennebec bridge. At this time the freſhets were unuſually high, and of courſe the current of the river exceedingly rapid. They had juſt reached the pier, when by a ſlight indiſcretion in the management of the boat, it ſuddenly upſet. Mr. North, finding the broadſide of the boat to the current, and in that manner turning over and carrying Bond under, with great preſence of mind and a wonderful exertion of ſtrength, leaped upon the bottom of the boat and carried Mr. Bond with him, who in all probability would have been inſtantly drawn under the boat, by the force of the current. In this ſituation, the boat began to ſink; and Mr. Bond, who is ſaid to have entirely loſt his ſenſes, was ſwept into the ſtream. Mr. North, more enured to dangers of this nature than his companion, might have placed himſelf in a ſtate of perfect ſecurity, by taking refuge upon the logs and timber about the pier of the bridge. But, with a ſoul ſuperior to all conſiderations of perſonal ſafety, he dove into the rapid and mercileſs curent, ſeized Mr. Bond who had then been carried under it, and after being driven and whirled in the moſt awful manner for a conſiderable diſtance under

water, brought him up. Mr. Bond was now not only unable to help himſelf, but is repreſented as conſtantly and violently ſtruggling with his preſerver, as they were carried down the tremendous current. But Mr. North, with great compoſure, took Mr. Bond under his left arm, and ſwam with him down the river, occaſionally turning and facing the current, as it were in contempt of its dangers, to get breath and relieve himſelf from the ſtruggles of his almoſt expiring friend.

In this dreadful ſituation, Mr. North, by the moſt aſtoniſhing exertions and fortitude, perſevered in his humane and heroic reſolution to ſave the life of Mr. Bond, till they were carried ſeventy rods down the river. Finding his ſtrength far exhauſted, he for a moment thought of leaving Bond to ſhift for himſelf, and accordingly ſhook him off his arm; but perceiving him ſinking and expoſed to certain death, he returned to him again at the imminent peril of his own life, took him under his arm as before, and kept him above water until aſſiſtance was obtained from the ſhore.

A ſtruggle ſo long and hazardous, had nearly deprived Mr. North of his remaining ſtrength; but he never abandoned Mr. Bond for an inſtant until he ſaw the boat from the ſhore, ſo near them, that his preſervation was rendered certain. He then left him, in order to preſerve his own life; and Mr. Bond was taken up juſt as he was ſinking, in a ſtate of total inſenſibility; and after the humane and ſucceſsful exertions of the neighbors to recover him, was reſtored to the embraces of his parents and friends.

To complete the triumph of benevolence and humanity, upon this occaſion, Mr. North refuſed the aſſiſtance of his anxious friends in the boats, inſiſting upon their beſtowing all their exertions to ſave Mr. Bond; and he accordingly, by an exertion of the laſt ounce of his ſtrength, ſwam unaſſiſted to the ſhore.

If you are acquainted, Sir, with the rapidity and dangers of the Kennebec in the time of the freſhets, more eſpecially with the effects, which a mighty preſſure of water againſt the pier of a bridge in the centre of this river, muſt produce, you will readily

perceive the prodigious hazard of the enterprize which Mr. North engaged in, for the benevolent purpose above related; and also, that Mr. North, has a claim to a liberal share of those honors of your Society, which you undoudtedly have in reserve for the brave and the humane.

With sincere wishes for the success of your laudable and excellent institution, I am your obedient servant,

Dr. AARON DEXTER,

Corresponding Sec'y. of the Humane Society.

UPON reading the foregoing Letter, it was voted, That the Rev. Dr. Parker and the Corresponding Secretary be desired to make further enquiry into the facts stated in the above Communication, and to report at some future Meeting.

Said Committee wrote to Major Samuel Howard of Augusta, requesting him to furnish them with a true state of the facts referred to the Letter communicated to the Trustees July 6, and at the Meeting of the Trustees held Oct. 5, reported the following Letter from Maj. Howard.

AUGUSTA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1801.

GENTLEMEN,

AS some excuse for not having answered your letter of the 17th July last, before this time, I beg leave to observe, that I considered that a particular and accurate statement in reply was expected; and not possessing sufficient information myself, was obliged to have recourse to the best authority the nature of the case afforded. The person (Mr. NORTH himself) best able to furnish the greatest part of a state of facts, having been absent most of the time since the receipt of your letter, has been the cause of so long delay.

In order to comply with your wishes, it may be necessary to give a partial description of that part of the *Kennebeck Bridge* which is called the *Pier*. This Pier stands in the middle of the

river, about two hundred feet diſtant from either ſhore, is forty feet ſquare, connected with which, and projecting by the Pier about eighteen inches on each ſide, and extending up the river about ſixty feet, is that part of the Pier, which, from its form, is called the *Heater*, terminating in a point, covered with iron. On the point of this heater were collected a quantity of maſts, mill-logs, timber, rubbiſh, &c. whoſe ends projected in every direction, and were confined to that place by the great preſſure of the water which paſſed the Pier with aſtoniſhing force and rapidity—the depth of the water being about twenty-five feet, and its velocity not leſs than ten miles per hour.

On the 17th day of April laſt, Mr. Joſeph North, jun. and Mr. Amos Bond, in a ſmall canoe, went on to the collection of maſts, logs, &c. above mentioned, for the purpoſe of throwing off the mill-logs, which belonged to them; but having forgot to carry an axe with them, they returned to the ſhore, obtained one, and then ſet off again for the Pier; but owing to ſome miſmanagement on the part of Bond, who guided the canoe, it ſtruck ſideways againſt the end of a tree which projected partly up the river, and was inſtantly overturned, ſo far that its bottom lay up the river directly againſt the current, the force of which kept the canoe in that poſition, and they were both thrown out. In this ſituation, Mr. North, by great exertion, ſucceeded in getting partly on to the canoe, and taking hold of Bond, endeavoured to help him on alſo, or at leaſt hold him there, until aſſiſtance ſhould arrive: but the water ruſhing over the canoe with incredible force, fruſtrated this attempt, and they were both ſwept off, and almoſt inſtantly carried under by the whirlpool occaſioned by the coving, or projection of the heater where it joins the Pier: they roſe, however, before they had paſſed the Pier, (forty feet) and were both carried into its eddy, where the motion of the water was alarmingly increaſed, ruſhing with a very loud noiſe, and the greateſt violence, in almoſt every direction, and forming many very dangerous whirlpools. Mr. North now ſpoke to Bond, told

him not to be frightened, for aſſiſtance would ſoon come to them, and ſwam to him, and took hold of him by the cape or ſhoulder of his coat with one hand, and ſwam with him with the other and his feet, 'till he was extremely fatigued, and Bond making ſome efforts to take hold of him, he was obliged to let him go, but ſtill kept near and encouraged him. Being an excellent ſwimmer, he ſoon reſted himſelf, and returned and took hold of Bond again, and ſwam with him 'till he got him out of the eddy, ſtill kept encouraging him, and adviſed him to try to ſwim, telling him to extend his arms, and endeavour to help himſelf: in making the attempt, Bond threw the water with ſo much violence and profuſion into Mr. North's face, that he almoſt ſuffocated him, and he was again obliged to leave him; after recovering himſelf he returned, and again took hold and ſwam with him, until fatigue, and the water which Bond continued to throw in his face, forced him a third time to leave him to recruit: in this manner he afforded him every aſſiſtance in his power, by returning to him not leſs than four or five times, and he believes ſix. At length ſeeing a canoe coming to their aid, and being exceſſively fatigued, he let him go, but ſtill kept near him, encouraging him to try to ſwim, and telling him a canoe was coming to their relief. On the approach of the canoe (which a Mr. Elias Craig and a Mr. Bolton went off in) he requeſted them to leave him, for he could take care of himſelf, and go, as faſt as they poſſibly could, to Bond, who was now gradually ſinking. When the canoe came to him, he was ſo far under water that Mr. Craig was but juſt able, by putting down his arm, to reach his hat, which he ſeized hold of, and fortunately it was ſo faſt on his head, that he drew him up by it to the top of the water. With very little ſigns of life he was taken aſhore, and proper remedies were applied for his recovery.

Thus, under Providence, Mr. North may unqueſtionably be conſidered as having been the means of ſaving the life of Mr. Bond, by having kept him ſo long from ſinking, that timely aſſiſt-

ance was just able to reach him—but nothing more—one quarter of a minute later must have proved fatal.

Mr. North was assisted by another canoe, though he could have done very well without it. During the whole time he was in the water, he was incumbered with half-boots, which every swimmer can easily conceive were a great inconvenience. He was without any coat, having taken it off before he went to the Pier, and lost it when the canoe overset. The time they were in the water was about ten minutes, certainly not exceeding fifteen.

Mr. Craig considers that what he and the others in the canoe did, was nothing more than their duty, and being attended with no risk, merits no reward. This family of Bond's, I believe, never lived in Boston, but moved from Groton to this place. Mr. Bond has a brother (Amos Bond, Esq.) at Watertown.

In addition to the foregoing statement, I take the liberty to mention another similar circumstance in favour of this young gentleman, which took place about three years ago. About the middle of August, 1798, on Sunday, during divine service, a loud cry from children was heard in the meeting-house, which stands but a few rods from the bank of the river, that William Pitt (a lad then about eight years old) had fallen out of a canoe, and was drowning. The people immediately ran out of the meeting-house, and while some of those who first got to the shore were endeavouring to get off a boat to go to the boy, who directly after sunk, Mr. North ran by them, and with all his clothes on, leaped as far as he could into the river, swam about two rods, and dove and brought the boy up, and kept him until the boat came and received him. He was soon recovered and is now living.

If I can be of further service to you as members of the Humane Society, or as individuals, I beg you to command me.

I am, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect,

your very humble servant,

S. HOWARD.

Rev. Doctor PARKER.
AARON DEXTER, *Esq.*

UPON which the Truſtees Voted, That a Gold Medal be preſented to Mr. Joſeph North, jun. and and a Silver Medal to Mr. Elias Craig and Mr. Savage Bolton each, for their ſignal exertions in ſaving the life of Mr. Bond. Said Medals were accordingly procured by the Treaſurer, with inſcriptions expreſſive of the facts, and tranſmitted to Major Howard, who preſented them to the above gentlemen.

AT a Meeting of the Truſtees, November 2, 1801, The Correſponding Secretary communicated a ſhort letter from Dr. Hawes, Treaſurer of the Royal Humane Society, London, with ſome of the reports and ſermons preached before that ſociety in April, 1801, by Reverend William Langford, D. D. Alſo the following conſtruction of a life-boat, uſed at South Shields for the preſervation of ſeamen in diſtreſs.

Conſtruction of the Life-Boat at South Shields.

Sir,

IN reply to yours of the 14th, reſpecting the LIFE-BOAT at South Shields, which we have found to anſwer beyond the moſt extended idea we entertained of the plan on which ſhe was built; and, to our great ſatisfaction, ſhe has been the means of *ſaving the lives of many of our fellow creatures*, who could by no other means have been preſerved. The boat is 30 feet by 10, in form much reſembling a common Greenland boat, except the bottom, which is much flatter. She is lined with cork inſide and outſide of the gunwale, about two feet in breadth, and the ſeats underneath are filled with cork alſo.

She is rowed by *ten men*, double banked, and ſteered by two men with oars, one at each end, both ends being alike. *Long poles* are provided for the men, to keep the boat from being drove

broad-ſide to the ſhore either in going off or landing. About ſix inches from the lower poles it increaſes in diameter ſo as to form *a flat ſurface* againſt the ſand, otherwiſe they would ſink into the ſand, and be of no uſe. The *weight of the cork* uſed in the boat is about ſeven cwt. She draws very little water, and, when full, *is able to carry twenty people.* The boat is able to contend againſt the *moſt tremendous ſea*, and broken water, and never, in any one inſtance, has ſhe failed in bringing the crew in diſtreſs into ſafety. The men have no dread in going off with her in the higheſt ſeas, and broken water. CORK JACKETS were provided for them; but their confidence in the boat is ſo great, they will not uſe them.

She has ſurprized every nautical man that has ſeen her contend with the waves. Any further deſcription I can give will not be equal *to a view of the model* of her upon a ſcale now with the Duke of Northumberland.

A LETTER from Benjamin Say Eſq., Preſident of the Humane Society at Philadelphia, admitting a late Preſident of this Society as an honorary member was communicated to the Truſtees January 4, 1802. Whereupon it was voted, that the Correſponding Secretary anſwer the Letter from the Preſident of the Humane Society at Philadelphia, inform him of the death of the late Preſident of this Society, ſend him the Publications of this Society, and requeſt his correſpondence.

THE following Letter, with the Communication encloſed, from the Rev. Tim. Alden Junr. of Portſmouth N. H. was laid before the Truſtees, June 7, 1802, and by them referred to the Society, at their Semiannual Meeting, June 8, 1802.

The Rev. Dr. PARKER, Boſton.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. MAY 19, 1802.

REVEREND SIR,

I HAVE taken the liberty to tranſmit you the encloſed, as worthy of a depoſit in the archives of the Humane Society at Boſton. The writer of the narrative is the ſecond daughter of Doctor John Jackſon of this town and is a pupil, of promiſing talents, in the Young Ladies' Academy, which I have the honour to teach.

I am, Reverend Sir, with due reſpect,
your humble ſervant,
TIMOTHY ALDEN, jun.

REVEREND SIR,

ACCORDING to your requeſt, I have endeavoured to form a conciſe narrative of the remarkable preſervation of my brother, when expoſed to the moſt imminent danger of being drowned. I am ſorry that it is not in my power to give a better account of ſuch a remarkable interpoſition. Such as it is, I modeſtly offer it for your acceptance, and I doubt not a renewed inſtance of your candour, as it has ſo often been exerciſed towards the juvenile productions of your reſpectful pupil,

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

NARRATIVE.

ON the ſeventh of laſt September, at three o'clock in the afternoon, my brother Daniel, who is ſeven years of age, went down on Mr. Jacob Sheafe's wharf, in order to divert himſelf with ſome of his companions. Having been with them about two hours, he was ſo unfortunate as to fall from the wharf into the water. None were preſent to witneſs the melancholy ſcene but his playmates, who were unable to afford him any aſſiſtance. If it had not been for Mr. James Jones the third, he muſt certainly have

drowned. It was nearly low water, but the current was very rapid, and my poor brother was immediately drawn away by the tide a number of feet. The alarm was given that ſome perſon had fallen into the water and was drowning. Some men, who were not far off, ran to the place, but none of them durſt jump into the water. Directly upon this, Mr. Jones, who was at work on Captain Manning's brig, which lay at the pier, looked around, and diſcovered my dear brother, juſt coming up, at the top of the water, and, without ſtopping to conſider the danger, ſprung from the veſſel into the water, and ſeized him by the hair of his head, as he was about to ſink the third time. He then ſwam with him to the wharf, and put his hand over one of the logs forming a part of the wharf, but it was ſo ſlippery, and the current ſo ſtrong, that they were both ſwept away for a conſiderable diſtance, and were ſeparated; but, through the kindneſs of Providence, the humane Mr. Jones was enabled to get hold of my brother once more, and to keep him from ſinking till further relief was afforded. Thus a beloved brother was reſtored to the arms of his parents and friends.

Oh, how ſhocking muſt it have been, to have witneſſed ſuch a diſtreſſing ſcene! What tongue can deſcribe it! I am ſenſible that I cannot do juſtice to the ſubject. Although it be certain that it is not in my power to repay the kindneſs of Mr. Jones, yet, with the utmoſt pleaſure ſhall I reflect and ever recall to mind the hour, when this benevolent man, at the riſque of his own life, was the mean of ſaving a much loved brother from a watery grave. May proſperity and happineſs attend him in every ſituation in life, and may he have the pleaſing reflection, that,

——————— "To virtuous deeds
A ſure although a late reward ſucceeds."

The Rev. TIMOTHY ALDEN, jun.

AT a Semi-annual Meeting of the Humane Society of Maſſachuſetts, June 8, 1802, VOTED, That a Gold Medal, with an inſcription expreſſive of the facts, be preſented to Mr. James Jones

3d. of Portſmouth, N. H. for his ſignal exertion in ſaving the life of Maſter Daniel Jackſon, as communicated in the foregoing Narrative, and that the Rev. Dr. Parker and Dr. Dexter be a Committee to procure and preſent the ſame.

A COMMITTEE of the Truſtees was appointed, May 3d, 1802, to make out a ſchedule of the Huts that have been erected by the Society for the preſervation of ſhipwrecked ſeamen, their ſituation, and the expenſes that have attended; which Committee made a Report, of which the following is an abſtract, and ordered by the Truſtees to be publiſhed.

Huts erected by the Humane Society.

		D.	C.
1787. *January.*	One on Scituate Beach, One on the outer Beach of Nantaſket, One on weſt end of Lovell's Iſland, } at 40 dolls. each,	120	
1789. *December.*	One on Calf's Iſland, One on eaſt end of Lovell's Iſland, One on other end of Nantaſket Beach, }	95	
1792.	One on Stout's Creek on Cape Cod,	42	50
1793.	One on Bruſh Iſland, Cohaſſett,		
1794.	Two on the Iſland of Nantucket,	72	
1799.	One on Pettick's Iſland,	50	
1802.	The Repairs on ſaid Huts, and ſupplying them with neceſſary articles, has coſt the Society	160	18

THE Truſtees of the Humane Society, having, in their private capacity, been informed of ſeveral inſtances of perſons who had incurred apparent death by drowning or otherwiſe, and been fortunately recovered by the means recommended by the

Society, and no communication made thereof; and convinced that publiſhing the circumſtances of ſuch incidents would be attended with beneficial effects, hereby requeſt the citizens of this commonwealth, and particularly the gentlemen in the medical line, to communicate to the Correſponding Secretary, all the inſtances that have, or ſhall come to their knowledge, of reanimation, and the means whereby thoſe happy events are accompliſhed, with ſuch other particulars of the time reſpiration was ſuſpended, &c. as they ſhall think of importance to notice: As it is by comparing the ſucceſs of different means and operations, that this important art can be brought to perfection. The Truſtees are alſo deſirous of extending the rewards promiſed by the Society for ſignal exertions throughout the commonwealth, and for this reaſon they requeſt information of all the attempts of reanimation, even if they prove unſucceſsful.

N. B. The Truſtees requeſt the ſame favour from the citizens of the neighbouring ſtates.

An Extract from the Minutes of ſaid Truſtees,

JOHN AVERY, *Rec'g Sec'ry.*

At a Meeting of the HUMANE SOCIETY, June 11th, 1799.

THE TRUSTEES of the HUMANE SOCIETY, having had frequent applications for reward in caſes, for which the Conſtitution of ſaid Society does not authorize their granting a Premium, wiſh their fellow-citizens to be informed, with a view to prevent fruitleſs applications, that the ſervices for which ſaid Society holds out a reward are,

FIRST. That when any accident ſhall happen, producing apparent death, the perſon who ſhall firſt diſcover and endeavour to recover the ſubject, ſhall be entitled to a reward; but in no caſe are the allowed Truſtees to exceed ten dollars.

SECONDLY. The perſon who ſhall receive into his or her houſe, the body of one apparently dead, with a view that means may be

uſed for its recovery, is alſo entitled to ſuch a compenſation as the Truſtees ſhall judge adequate.

THIRDLY. That any perſon who ſhall, by any ſignal exertion, ſave another from death, is entitled to a reward in proportion to the riſque and danger incurred.

By a ſignal exertion the Truſtees conceive muſt be underſtood ſomething more than barely reaching out the hand, or throwing a rope from a wharf, or a boat, or even wading into the water to half a man's depth, and reſcuing a man from drowning; for the principles of common humanity and ſympathy are ſufficient motives for ſuch exertions; but it muſt include the endangering his own life, or incurring ſome damage, by impairing the health, or injuring his apparel or other property. In any or all theſe caſes the Truſtees are ready to grant adequate reward, when properly authenticated, but do not think themſelves warranted by the regulations of the Society to beſtow them in other caſes.

An Extract from the Minutes of ſaid Society,

JOHN AVERY, *Rec'g. Sec'ry.*

Premiums adjudged by Truſtees.

		Dolls.	*Cts.*
1801. *June.*	To John Ruſſell for ſaving the life of Mr. Tuckerman the Conſtable when thrown out of a boat, - - - -	5	
July.	To William Hollis, for ſaving a child of Thomas Feſſenden, - - -	3	
Sept.	To Joſeph Tucker, for ſaving a child of James Dunbar, - - -	3	
	To David Spalk, for ſaving a child of Mr. Dodge, which had fallen between a veſſel and Sear's Wharf, - - -	4	
	To Ezra Trull and John Traſk, for ſaving the life of Sophy Hemenway, who fell from Wentworth's Wharf, 4 dollars each, -	8	
Nov.	To John O'Neil, for ſaving the life of Mary Winſhip, - - -	2	

		Dolls.	Cts.
	To Mr. Joſeph North, for his very ſignal exertions in preſerving the life of Mr. Amos Bond, when drowning in a very rapid current near Kennebeck Bridge, in April, 1801; and alſo the life of William Pitt, near the ſame place, in Auguſt 1798, a Gold Medal, coſt -	20	44
	To Elias Craig and Savage Bolton, for aſſiſtance afforded by them in ſaving Mr. Bond's life, a Silver Medal each, - -	9	
1802.	To Bezaleel Kingman, for ſaving a boy at Weſt		
Feb.	Boſton Bridge, - - -	2	
April.	To Joſeph Lee, for ſaving the life of John Ackley, at Union Wharf, - -	8	
	To Samuel Henry and Samuel Howard, for aſſiſtance in the above caſe, 3 dollars each, (one not paid) - - -	3	
May.	To John Glynn, &c. for ſaving the life of John Steward, - - - -	3	
June.	To William Smeſhurſt and Thomas Clone, for ſaving the lives of three men, belonging to Fort Independence, who were overſet from a boat near Foſter's Wharf, 2 dollars each,	4	
	To Caleb Munrow and Joſiah Haſkel, for ſaving the life of Thomas Lee, another of ſaid men, 2 dollars each, - - -	4	
	To James Jones 3d, for ſaving the life of a child of Dr. John Jackſon, at Portſmouth, N. H. a Gold Medal, - - -	14	67
		93	11

State of Treaſurer's Accounts for Year paſt.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Balance due to Treaſurer per laſt Account, -	11	29
Expenſes of Semi-annual Meetings, Organiſt, &c.	10	

	Dolls.	Cts.
John and Thomas Fleet's Account printing Semi-annual Diſcourſe,	50	11
Stock purchaſed,	362	60
Repairing Huts,	31	31
Poſtage,		17
Premiums adjudged,	93	11
Mr. Kuhn's Salary,	30	
Balance due to the Society,	95	54
	684	13

Contra Cr.

By Intereſt on 6, 3, and 8 per Cent Stock of United States,	188	65
Ditto on Maſſachuſetts State Notes,	105	68
Dividend at Union Bank,	105	12
Legacy left by Alexander Hodgdon, Eſq.	30	
A Premium returned by Mr. Zebina Stebbings,	5	
Subſcriptions for the year paſt,	237	68
Dividends on Weſt Boſton Bridge,	12	
	684	13

Property in the Hands of the Treaſurer belonging to the Society.

United States 6 per Cent Stock, (nominal ſum)	1442	17
Ditto 3 per Cent,	708	83
Ditto 8 per Cent,	800	
Maſſachuſetts Notes, 5 per Cent,	2113	71
Union Bank Stock,	1268	
Weſt Boſton Bridge, 2 ſhares, coſt	417	17
Malden Bridge,, 1 ſhare, coſt	140	
Accumulating Fund on above Share United States deferred Stock,	334	58
Maſſachuſetts 5 per Cent Notes,	81	78

WE the Subſcribers, appointed a Committee by the Humane Society of Maſſachuſetts, at their meeting in December, 1801, to examine the Accounts of the Rev. Dr. Parker, Treaſurer of ſaid

Society, find all the articles in the above account vouched, the ſame right caſt, and a balance of 95 Dolls. 54 Cts. in the Treaſurer's hands, due to the Society, and the evidences of the property enumerated above.

THOMAS DAWES,
JOHN HANCOCK, } Committee.

BOSTON, *June*, 1802.

OFFICERS of the HUMANE SOCIETY, choſen in *December*, 1801.

John Warren, M. D. Preſident,
Rev. Simeon Howard, D. D. firſt Vice Preſident,
Rev. John Lathrop, D. D. ſecond Vice Preſident,
Rev. Samuel Parker, D. D. Treaſurer,
Aaron Dexter, M. D. Correſponding Secretary,
John Avery, Eſq. Recording Secretary,

Rev. Peter Thacher, D. D.
Nathaniel Balch, Eſq.
Jeremiah Allen, Eſq.
William Spooner, M. D.
Samuel Parkman, Eſq.
James Scott, Eſq.
} Truſtees.

MEMBERS *deceaſed ſince the laſt Publication.*

Rev. Noah Atwater, *Weſtfield.*
Moſes Bullen Eſq, *Medfield.*
Mr. Joſeph Cunha,
Mr. Joſeph Greene,
Mrs. Abigail Howard,
Hon, John Lowell Eſq. *Roxbury.*
Hon. Samuel Lyman Eſq. *Springfield.*
Hon. George R. Minot Eſq.
Hon. Samuel Phillips Eſq. *Andover.*
Mr. Sampſon Reed.
Mr. Andrew Spooner.
John Sweetzer Eſq.

Catalogue of the Members of the Humane Society.

Names and places of abode.

EXCELLENCY JOHN ADAMS, Esq.
late President of the United States, Quincy,
Jeremiah Allen, Esq.
Mr. William Allen,
Mr. Thomas Amory,
Mr. Thomas C. Amory,
Mr. Jonathan Amory, jun.
John Andrews, Esq.
Mr. James Andrews,
Mr. John Trecothiek Apthorp,
John Avery, Esq.
Mr. John Avery, jun.
Jonathan L. Auſtin, Esq. *Cambridge,*

Nathaniel Balch, Esq.
Loammi Baldwin, Esq. *Woburn,*
Mr. Luke Baldwin, *Brookfield,*
Rev. Thomas Baldwin,
Mr. John Ballard,
Rev. Thomas Barnard, D. D. *Salem,*
Mr. John Barrett, *Quincy,*
Dr. Joſiah Bartlett, *Charleſtown,*
Dr. John Bartlett, *Roxbury,*
Mr. George Bartlett, *Charleſtown,*
Dr. Thomas Bartlett,
Dr. Zaccheus Bartlett, *Plymouth,*
Major William Bell,
Mr. Shubael Bell,
Mr. Aſahel Biglow,
Mr. Edward Blake,
Mr. George Blanchard,
Samuel Blodget, Esq. *Haverhill,*

Mr. William Boardman, jun.
Mr. Nathan Bond,
Mr. Kirk Boot,
Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdoin, 5 *Dollars.*
Hon. James Bowdoin, Esq.
Hon. Jonathan Bowman, Esq. *Dresden.*
John Boyle, Esq.
Rev. John Bradford, *Roxbury,*
Mr. John Bray,
Samuel Breck, Esq. *Philadelphia,* 3. 33.
Mr. Thomas Brewer,
Mr. John Brewer, No. 4. *Passamaquody,*
Mr. Oliver Brewster,
Hon. E. Bridge, Esq. *Chelmsford,*
Martin Brimmer, Esq. *Roxbury,*
Henry Bromfield, Esq. *Harvard,*
Mr. William Brown,
Dr. Samuel Brown,
Mr. Jeremiah Bumstead, jun.

Hon. George Cabot, Esq. *Brookline,*
Major William Calder, *Charlestown,* 2.
Mr, Joseph Callender, jun.
Mr. Benjamin Callender,
Samuel Cary, Esq. *Chelsea,*
Mr. Andrew Cazneau,
Mr. Gardner L. Chandler,
Benjamin Clarke, Esq.
Mr. William Cleland,
John Codman, Esq.
Mr. Joseph Coolidge,
Hon. Peleg Coffin, Esq.
Samuel Cooper, Esq.
Mr. Allen Crocker,
Capt. Nathaniel Curtis,

Mr. Thomas Curtis,
Hon. William Cuſhing, Eſq. *Scituate*, 3.
Hon. Nathan Cuſhing, Eſq. *Scituate*,
Rev. John Cuſhing, *Aſhburnham*,
Mr. John Cuſhing,
Benjamin Clarke Cutler, Eſq. *Roxbury*,

Hon. Francis Dana, Eſq. *Cambridge*, 3. 33.
Samuel Dana, Eſq. *Groton*,
Mr. John Dabney, *Salem*,
Mr. William Dall,
Mr. Peter Roe Dalton,
Dr. Thomas Danforth,
Mr. Iſaac Davenport,
Amaſa Davis, Eſq.
Hon. Thomas Davis, Eſq.
Hon. John Davis, Eſq.
Mr. Samuel Davis, *Plymouth*,
Mr. William Davis, *Plymouth*,
Mr. Joſhua Davis, jun.
Hon. Thomas Dawes, Eſq.
Hon. Thomas Dawes, jun. Eſq.
Thomas Dennie, Eſq.
Elias H. Derby, Eſq. *Salem*,
Richard Devens, Eſq. *Charleſtown*,
Hon. Sam. Dexter, Eſq. *Mendon*, 2. 25.
Aaron Dexter, M. D.
Mr. Thomas Dickaſon, *London*,
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APPARENT DEATH—LIFE RESTORED.

" He ſinks!—is loſt!—none near to give relief!
" And hark—that ſcream!—a frantic mother's grief!
" Fix'd on the flood that would her babe deſtroy,
" Her eager eye deep ſearches for her boy;
" He's found!—but ah! when anxious drawn to ſhore,
" The mother breathleſs!—views her child—no more!
" But, Heav'n-inſtructed—every effort's try'd
" Which Wiſdom plann'd, and Study has ſupply'd,
" Eager to ſave, each panting boſom burns;
" Life half departed, 's beckon'd, and returns:
" What rapt'rous bliſs the eager mind receives,
" When parent Extacy exclaims—*He lives!*"

RESUSCITATIVE PROCESS.

WHAT THOU DOEST—DO QUICKLY.

OCCIDIT, QUI NON SERVAT.

CONVEY the perſon to the neareſt convenient houſe, with his head raiſed: Strip and dry him as quick as poſſible; clean the mouth and noſtrils from froth and mud. If a child, let him be placed between two perſons naked, in a hot bed. If an adult, lay him on a hot blanket or bed, and, in cold weather, near a fire—In warm weather, the air ſhould be freely admitted into the room. The body is next to be gently rubbed with warm woolen cloths ſprinkled with ſpirits, if at hand, otherwiſe dry: A heated warming-pan may be now lightly moved over the back, properly covered with a blanket—and the body, if of a child, is to be gently ſhook every few minutes: Whilſt theſe means are uſing, one or two aſſiſtants are to be employed in blowing up tobacco-ſmoke into the fundament, with the inſtrument provided for the purpoſe, or a tobacco-pipe, if that cannot be had—the bowl filled with tobacco and properly lighted, being covered with a handkerchief, or

peice of linen, ſo as to defend the mouth of the aſſiſtant in blowing: Bathe the breaſt with hot rum, and perſiſt in the uſe of theſe means for ſeveral hours. If no ſigns of life ſhould then appear, let the body be kept warm ſeveral hours longer, with hot bricks, or veſſels of hot water, applied to the palms of the hands, and ſoles of the feet, and this for a longer or ſhorter time, as the circumſtances of the caſe may dictate.

The too cuſtomary method of rolling on a barrel, ſuſpending by the feet, and every other violent mode of agitation, particularly in removing the body from the water, ſhould be moſt carefully avoided.

To reſtore breathing—Introduce the pipe of a bellows, (when no apparatus is at hand) into one of the noſtrils, the other and mouth being cloſed, *inflate the lungs*, till the breaſt is a little raiſed; the mouth and noſtrils muſt then be let free.

Repeat this proceſs till life appear.

Electricity is recommended to be early employed by judicious Practitioners.

INTENSE COLD.

Rub the body with ſnow, ice or cold water; reſtore warmth by ſlow degrees, and after ſome time, if there be no appearance of life, the plans of reſuſcitation for the drowned muſt be employed.

SUSPENSION BY THE CORD.

A few ounces of blood may be taken from the jugular vein, cupping-glaſſes applied to the head and neck, and bleeding at the temples. The other methods of treatment, the ſame as recommended for the apparently drowned.

INTOXICATION.

The body to be laid on a bed, with the head a little raiſed; the neckcloth, &c. removed.

Obtain immediate MEDICAL ASSISTANCE, as the modes of treatment muſt be varied according to the circumſtances of the patient.

SUFFOCATION BY NOXIOUS VAPOURS.

Cold water to be repeatedly thrown upon the face, &c. drying the body at intervals. If the body feels cold employ gradual *warmth*: and the plans for reſtoring the drowned, in all caſes of apparent death.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

RESUSCITATION.

On the *dawn* or firſt indication of returning life, the prudent Practitioner will reſign the office of *Art to Nature*.—It is evident that Art has contributed her ſhare by enabling Nature to ſtruggle with the immediate cauſe of oppreſſion.

It is in fact this judicious blending of *Nature* with *Art* that gives to the latter all its efficacy.

1.—ON SIGNS OF RETURNING LIFE.

A tea-ſpoonful of warm water may be given; and, if ſwallowing be returned, warm wine, or diluted brandy. The patients muſt be in a warm bed and if diſpoſed to ſleep, they will generally awake perfectly reſtored.

2—The plans above recommended are to be uſed three or four hours.

It is an abſurd and vulgar opinion to ſuppoſe perſons irrecoverable, becauſe life does not ſoon make its appearance.

3.—BLEEDING NEVER TO BE EMPLOYED, UNLESS BY THE DIRECTION OF A PHYSICIAN.

REFLECTIONS ON REANIMATION.

Suppoſe yourſelves but for a few moments in your evening walk of rural retirement, imagine your contemplations interrupted by an uncommon appearance,—Behold a young man dragged to the ſhore without life or motion.

Scarce an hour has paſſed ſince the object of their attention had left his circle of domeſtic happineſs.—And now his body ſwoln, his eyes ſunk, and his face livid. Without the leaſt ſigns of life, they convey him in *hopeleſs deſpondence* to his own home.

Fear, deſpondency, and horror, are ſpread over the afflicted family. On one ſide behold the *aged mother* lamenting her loſt child; on the other ſtands mute the *diſtracted wife*, afraid to look up to the horrid ſpectacle; whilſt the *innocent little ones* look with amazement and wonder at the ſilence of him who always ſo kindly greeted them on his return.

Thoſe who would moſt gladly take upon them the taſk of reſtoration are moſt unable to perform it; and all the precious moments which ſhould have been employed in the means of his recovery, are loſt in fruitleſs lamentation. They hang over him in ſilent anguiſh, take their laſt farewell in the agonies of deſpair, and conſign him to the grave.

And now obſerve the change. It chances that one of *the ſons of humanity* (which is but another name for this inſtitution) is paſſing by.—As ſoon as he hears of the event, he flies, like the *Good Samaritan*, to the chamber of ſorrow; he ſtops thoſe who had aſſembled but to gaze at and deſert him, calls on them to aſſiſt him, and aſſiduouſly applies with zeal proper means to reſuſcitate. *Death*, unwilling to relinquiſh his devoted prey, ſtruggles powerfully to detain it; ſeems to ſmile, as it were, at the ineffectual labour; till at length ſubdued by *fortitude* and *perſeverance* he gives up the conteſt.

"A ray of hope breaks in upon the gloom, and lights up every countence.—Behold, at laſt, again he moves, he breathes, he lives.—What follows is *not* within the power of language to deſcribe: *imagination* alone can ſuggeſt to true *Philanthropiſts* the delightful ſcene of wonder and aſtoniſhment, of mutual joy, tranſport, and felicity."

N. B. The above and three preceding Pages are, with ſome alterations, taken from the Annual Report of the *Royal Humane Society*, in *London*, for 1799.

B.P.L. Bindery,
JUL 5 1889

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